

The DAILY WORKER Raises  
the Standard for a Workers'  
and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## MINERS' BLACK FRIDAY

### Zeigler Miners "Guilty" in Klan Frame-up

#### The Agreement Made on "Black Friday"

THE full text of the shameful agreement drawn up by Lewis and the operators against the striking miners in the anthracite field is as follows:

This agreement, made this twelfth day of February, 1926, between Districts 1, 7 and 9, United Mine Workers of America, parties of the first part, and the anthracite operators, parties of the second part, covering wages and conditions of employment in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, witnesseth:

1—Work shall be resumed at once under the terms of the expired contract, which, subject to modification as hereinafter provided, shall be in force and effect until Aug. 31, 1930.

2—At any time after Jan. 1, 1927, but not oftener than once in any year, either party may, in writing, propose modification in the wage scales of said contract. The parties agree within fifteen days after receipt of such written proposals to start conferences in the usual manner in an effort to agree upon such modifications.

3—If within thirty days after starting such negotiations the parties have not agreed, all issues in controversy shall be referred to a board of two men with full power and without reservation or restrictions, and the parties agree to abide by any decision or decisions of such board, either on the merits of the controversy or as to procedure to be followed. Such board shall be appointed as follows:

The operators shall name three men and the miners shall name three men. The operators shall select one man from the miners' list and the miners shall select one man from the operators' list, and the two men so approved shall constitute said board. Unless agreed, the men named by the parties shall not be connected with the United Mine Workers of America or the business of mining coal. The board shall be obliged, within ninety days after appointment, to arrive at a decision on all issues in controversy, and to that end shall formulate their own rules and methods of procedure and may enlarge the board to an odd number, in which event a majority vote shall be binding.

4—The demands of the operators and the mine workers on the question of co-operation and efficiency are referred to the board of conciliation, exclusive of the umpire, which shall work out a reciprocal program of co-operation and efficiency.

5—The board of conciliation shall proceed to equalize wages, etc., in accordance with clause 12 of the agreement, dated Sept. 19, 1923.

6—Except as modified herein, the terms and provisions of the award of the anthracite coal strike commission and subsequent agreements made in modification thereof or supplemental thereto, as well as the rulings and decisions of the board of conciliation, are hereby ratified, confirmed and continued during the term of this contract, ending Aug. 31, 1930.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto, thru their accredited representatives, have caused this agreement to be properly executed, the day and year first above written:

On behalf of the anthracite operators:	On behalf of Districts 1, 7 and 9, United Mine Workers of America:
W. W. INGLIS,	JOHN L. LEWIS,
GEORGE HADESTY,	PHILIP MURRAY,
J. B. WARRINGER,	THOMAS KENNEDY,
E. H. SUENDER,	C. J. GOLDEN,
THOMAS THOMAS,	RINALDO CAPPELLINI,
ANDREW M. FINE,	ANDREW MATTEY.

Attest:  
JAMES A. GORMAN, Secretary.  
ALVAH MARKLE, Chairman.

#### RELIEF STILL BADLY NEEDED

Despite the fact that the anthracite coal strike has apparently been settled, the general grievance committee of the miners, in general meeting assembled in Wilkes-Barre on February 13, decided to open food relief stations in co-operation with the International Workers' Aid.

Accordingly a committee was immediately elected, consisting of 15 miners, representing 15 different locals, of which D. A. Edmunds, chairman of the grievance committee, will act as secretary. The first food station will be opened Monday, February 15.

There is much actual suffering among the families of this district. Many have absolutely no means of procuring the bare necessities of life. It will take several weeks before all the mines are working and pay day comes only once in two weeks. It will, therefore, be at least a month before any cash comes into the individual family. In the meantime the most needy cases will have to be taken care of. Many are at starvation point. They will need support for at least the next two weeks.

Make out your contributions to the Miners' I. W. A. and send to D. A. Edmunds, 523 Market St., Kingston, Pa., or direct to the national office of the International Workers' Aid, 1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

#### TO ALL ANTHRACITE MINERS!

Open Letter to the Tri-District Convention

Six months ago we anthracite miners mobilized at the Tri-District Convention in Scranton and endorsed the demands for—

- 1) A ten percent increase in wages with \$1.00 per day for day men;
- 2) No arbitration or conciliation boards;
- 3) The check-off in the anthracite.

After lengthy conferences the operators turned down these demands and we entered into the strike to enforce them with all the enthusiasm born of the conviction of the justice of our demands. John L. Lewis and the whole administration supported our demands and we miners (Continued on page 5).

SOLD! FIVE YEARS AND NO WAGE INCREASE!



Republished by request from a recent issue of The DAILY WORKER.

#### Defend the Zeigler Miners!

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE  
WORKERS (COMMUNIST)  
PARTY OF AMERICA

Eight out of the thirteen defendants in the framed-up trial of the Zeigler miners have been convicted and face sentences ranging from one to fourteen years in prison. The conviction was based upon the fraudulent charge of assault upon D. B. Cobb, sub-district vice-president of the United Mine Workers, who is one of the most corrupt officials in the American labor movement.

This conviction, affecting as it does the most militant and progressive leaders of the miners in Southern Illinois, comes right upon the heels of the shameful betrayal of the strike of the anthracite miners by John L. Lewis and the official machine. The frame-up is a part of the great conspiracy to wreck the United Mine Workers of America as an organization fighting for the improvement of the conditions of the miners, and its transformation into a servile instrument of the bloated

coal operators. Railroad Progressives to Jail. The leaders of the Miners' Union, with their treasonable policies, have done worse than nothing to defend the interests of the miners. They have worked hand in hand with the operators to sell out the rank and file of the union. They have betrayed the demands of the anthracite miners. Now they have succeeded, in conspiracy with the ku klux klan and the coal operators, in railroad to jail eight of the most active progressives in the Illinois union.

The men who are financing the prosecution of the Zeigler miners are the men in control of the notorious Farrington machine. The most active leaders in the prosecution were D. B. Cobb, sub-district vice-president and Lon Fox, the sub-district president; Farrington had assured them of his support from the beginning.

Miners Fight Coal Barons. The crime of the defendants was that they insisted upon the Zeigler miners getting a decent wage by getting a correct weight on the coal they mined. The officials of the

union upheld the Bell and Zoller Mining company, as against the miners. They carried on a fight against the menace of the ku klux klan, and the officials joined with the klan against the rank and file progressives. The miners of Zeigler insisted upon their rights to vote for the progressive officials and for militant policies to fight the boss, and the machine steadily stole their elections.

The conviction of these eight miners is of the gravest concern to the American working class as a whole, and to the organized workers in particular. The entire labor movement of America is on trial and not only the Zeigler miners. Their fight is the fight of all the workers of this country.

Defend Zeigler Miners! The miners of this country must intensify their fight for the progressive movement in the union. The workers of the entire country must come to the aid of the defendants. The International Labor Defense, a non-partisan working class organization which has been in charge of the case for the defendants (Continued on page 4.)

#### ANTHRACITE STRIKERS REPUDIATE BETRAYAL OF THEIR DEMANDS BY JOHN L. LEWIS AT PHILADELPHIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 14—The date of the Philadelphia betrayal of the striking miners by John L. Lewis will always be known in these regions as "BLACK FRIDAY."

On that date, Friday, February 12, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, when patriotic spellbinders were indulging in extravagant praise of the "freedom" enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United States, the head of the United Mine Workers of America, who should defend the interests of the membership of that union, signed the pact that is designed to make the 158,000 anthracite coal miners slaves of the corporations for the next five years.

The strikers were stunned; they could not for a time believe it possible for even Lewis to so completely surrender everything they fought for so long. They could not believe that the same man who, at the tri-district convention in this city, when the demands of the strike were formulated and who said the demands were all too inadequate, could so ignominiously betray them.

Then, when the full meaning of black Friday dawned upon them they perceived that the betrayal was deliberate and well-timed. The long drawn-out strike and the refusal of Lewis and Cappelini to call out the maintenance men and make the strike general was being repudiated in the anthracite fields. The demands originally advocated by the progressive miners and the Communists in the strike region were becoming the demands of the rank and file. The general grievance committee meeting in Wilkes-Barre had gone on record to pull out the maintenance men, thereby making the strike effective.

The coal barons knew such a move would defeat them; would bow them to their knees before the solidarity of the miners. Rather than permit the union to get beyond his control Lewis capitulated to every demand of the operators. Like others of his type in the labor movement he will destroy the unions rather than permit them to become effective instruments against the employers. All these things are now fully understood by the miners, and with the few remaining days until the tri-district conference is called for Tuesday they are rallying to endeavor to repudiate the agreement and rebuke the infamy of such arch-traitors as John L. Lewis and Rinaldo Cappelini.

Condemn Settlement.

Delegates to the general grievance committee of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers of America, representing some thirty local unions with approximately 15,000 members, meeting in Wilkes-Barre last night, unanimously condemned the betrayal of "Black Friday" and denounced the mine workers officials for their conspiracy with the operators to drive the strikers back into the black holes beneath the earth to slave for wages so meagre that even Lewis himself admits their utter insufficiency to maintain a decent standard of living.

Sentiments expressed by every delegate taking the floor showed bitter resentment against the sell-out of the miners and a determination to fight to the last ditch against the ratification of the Philadelphia agreement. All of them referred to the fact that the five and a half months' struggle of the miners has resulted in their (Continued on page 2)

#### JURY FINDS 8 MINERS GUILTY IN 10-DAY TRIAL

Argue Motion for New  
Trial on March 26

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COURT HOUSE, Benton, Ill., Feb. 14—Eight out of the 13 defendants in the now famous Zeigler trial were convicted by verdict of the jury on the frame-up charge of "assault to murder D. B. Cobb," the sub-district vice-president of the United Mine Workers' Union of Franklin county.

Five of the defendants, Matt Cernovich, Charles Corbushly, Marlon Soyat, William Bartash and Pete Blazin, were found not guilty and immediately released.

Move for New Trial.

The attorneys for the defense, Ferguson, Morgan, White and Ward, immediately made a motion for a new trial, hearings upon which have been granted for March 23. Those convicted were: Henry Corbushly, leader of the progressive miners of Zeigler, Frank Corbushly his brother, Stanley Paurex, Ignatz Simich, Martin Simich, Mike Karadich, Eddie Maliski and Steve Meanovich.

The convictions followed a ten-day trial during which the defense completely exposed that it was a frame-up against the miners on trial, many of whom were not even on the scene when all the trouble took place at the meeting of the Zeigler local union.

To Get Rid of Progressives.

The entire struggle arose out of the fact that the Zeigler miners had elected a progressive leadership for their union which had begun to lead a real fight against the ku klux, the thievery of the coal operators, and for the adoption of progressive and militant policies by the whole union. They tried to change from the defensive to the offensive the drive which is being made by the coal operators to drive (Continued on page 2)

#### Fight Just Beginning

Statement of the Trade Union Educational League.

THIS latest betrayal of the miners by the Lewis administration brings out more clearly than ever the class-collaboration policy and imperialistic role of the bureaucracy. The position of the striking miners was becoming stronger. The strike had attained world attention, the British unions were demanding from their leaders that Welsh anthracite be not transported to America.

Gradually the entire American labor movement was being drawn into the struggle. Tens of thousands of dollars had been sent to the striking miners. The joint grievance committee in conjunction with the international Workers' Aid were setting up relief stations to take care of the miners and their families. Relief committees were being organized in every large industrial center. These preparations would have in a very (Continued on page 5)



## SENATE GANG ORGANIZES TO FIGHT COURT

### Opposition Meets in Borah Office

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A nationwide campaign for American withdrawal from the world court—even before American adherence has become a fact—is to be launched in the near future for the irreconcilables.

With such a campaign in mind, the irreconcilables already have held one secret meeting, it was learned today, and will soon meet again in an effort to perfect a permanent anti-world court bloc in the senate and a national organization, devoted to keeping the United States out of "foreign entanglements."

A meeting was held in the offices of Senator Borah, republican of Idaho, and the republican senators attending were said to include Brookhart, of Iowa; Fernald, of Maine; Frazier, of North Dakota; Harrell, of Oklahoma; Johnson, of California; LaFollette, of Wisconsin; Moses, of New Hampshire; Nye, of North Dakota; Pine, of Oklahoma; Robinson, of Indiana; Schall, of Minnesota; Williams, of Missouri. Democratic senators present were: Bleaue, of South Carolina; Reed, of Missouri and Dill of Washington.

Senator Reed of Missouri, although declining to discuss the conference, did announce that a national organization would be formed.

## CANADIAN LABOR IS SPEEDED UP TO PRODUCE MORE

### Forces Reduced 25 Pct.; Production Greater

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—Canada's manufacturing industries employed 525,267 persons in 1923 compared with 682,434 in 1919, according to the dominion bureau of statistics. The gross value of the product at the factory was \$3,141,165,000 in 1923, compared with \$3,520,000,000 in 1919, with the index number of wholesale prices of manufactured goods standing at 204 in 1919 and 155 in 1923.

With a reduction of nearly one-fourth in number of employees, volume of production was considerably greater in 1923 than in 1919. For every dollar of gross value at factory prices, employees received in salaries and wages combined 18.19 cents, the lowest labor cost on record in Canadian manufacturing.

### Sign Three Year Agreement.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 14.—Jersey bus drivers and operators signed a three-year agreement after an all-night session which was expected to end with a strike. The operators accepted the \$40 per week wage scale, \$45 for night drivers, and one day off in seven. Drivers finally took the three-year feature which they had fought.

## CLEVELAND WORKERS TO SEE LENIN FUNERAL FILM SUNDAY, MARCH 7

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—Workers of Cleveland will have an opportunity to see the new moving picture film recently received in this country, showing the tremendous demonstrations held in all parts of Soviet Russia when the news of Lenin's death became known.

This film, together with another recent picture showing the progress of rebuilding in the Soviet Union will be shown on March 7, the Seventh Anniversary of the Communist International, at a mass meeting to be held by the Workers (Communist) Party, at the Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street, Sunday, March 7, at 2 p. m.

The Ukrainian Children's chorus, and others will present a fine musical program. Well-known speakers will describe the history and activities of the Communist International and its American section, the Workers (Communist) Party.

This is the only opportunity workers in Cleveland will have to see this picture.

## LEAGUE LEADERS DOUBLECROSSERS, LAMENTS LUTHER

### Attempt to Pack Council Brings Heated Protest

LONDON, Feb.—A good-sized row is brewing already in the league of nations council over the Franco-Italian attempt to procure seats in that body for Poland, Spain and Brazil. The German government has informed the British ambassador at Berlin, Lord d'Abernon, that the nation will withdraw its application if it is not accorded a place in the council and unless Poland and Spain are given minor positions. On the other hand Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister for Great Britain, and Premier Briand of France, have agreed to the admission of these smaller nations. The French are pressing for change in the league's constitution to provide for majority decisions in place of the unanimity now required.

At Locarno France and England agreed that the question of the admission of Poland to a seat in the council would not be pressed. The Luther government used this promise to recruit support for approval of the Locarno pact. Now it is charged in Berlin that both these powers have double-crossed Germany. Belgium, which is under the wing of British imperialism, objects to either Poland or Germany being given a place in the supreme body of the league.

## Italian Composer Jailed for Refusing to Glorify Mussolini

FLORENCE, Italy, Feb. 14.—Recently a type composer, Giuseppe Bartoli, refused to set an article glorifying Mussolini. The worker said that he would not participate by the work of his hands in the fascist doping of the masses. On denunciation by his employer to the police, the worker was arrested and is awaiting his trial.

## CALLS MAHONEY Foe of Farmer-Labor Party

### Holmes Takes Slap at Minnesota Editor

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following article is being sent to the labor and farmer press by a prominent member of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Association, who, because of his opposition to William Mahoney, has incurred the hatred of that person. We publish it for the general information it contains regarding the Mahoney-Starkey combination which is obviously striving to wreck the movement in Minnesota.

By EMIL E. HOLMES.  
(Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party Candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1924)  
The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Association has in the past several issues given over considerable space to articles denouncing me and I feel the voters of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party will not consider that I am carrying the matter too far by seeking space in the general press to tell my side of the story. I do not own a newspaper and my opponents in the party, Mahoney and Starkey, control the organization press so there is not much else for me to do unless I am willing to accept without protest of any kind the criticism that is being hurled at me. I am not yet that much of a pacifist.

Charges Incompetence.  
This argument between William Mahoney, editor Minnesota Union Advocate, and myself, some weeks ago when I made a statement to the effect that in my opinion both Mahoney and Starkey were incompetent to act further as leaders in the Farmer-Labor movement, that this was especially proven in the fact that two years have elapsed since the last election and they have done nothing to build an organization. The first real difference of opinion between those men and myself came on the question of the Minnesota Non-Partisan League which is being revived in some sections of this state, and which is being organized on a scheme of unity between capital and the farmer with a plan of organization very similar to that of the fascist. This, Mahoney agreed, should be denounced, but myself and other organizers must not go into the seventh congressional district of Minnesota in which the league has begun operation. We must not become active in our opposition to the league.

Protects Schall.  
The second issue upon which I did not agree with Mahoney was the manner in which the Farmer-Labor Advocate was handling the publicity in the Mangus Johnson-Tom Schall contest. My contention was that the Advocate should run the complete expose on Senator Thomas D. Schall, the lawyers for Mangus Johnson claim the senate committee has given the people a raw deal, they in turn will be handing the people of Minnesota a raw deal if they don't publish everything they have got on Tom Schall. Just why they don't turn out the story is something I can only guess at and that the voters will have to guess about until it is done.

Fights Steam Roller.  
The third question upon which I am not in accord with Mahoney is the manner in which delegates at conventions are handled. The delegates ousted are not charged with treason to the party and given a complete hearing in each individual case, but ousted wholesale without any question as to their being guilty or not guilty. There is much said about the Communists but very little proven, it has now come to the point where the Mahoney-Starkey faction don't stop at Communists but include all those who are in sympathy with the Communists. This is stretched to the point that opposition to Mahoney or Starkey means being given a label as a Communist and promptly ousted.

The speaker pointed out that gatherings such as this would do more good for the breaking of race-prejudice, race-riots and lynchings than any other thing.  
Negro Workers Organize.  
Many Negro workers subscribed to the Negro Champion and joined the American Negro Labor Congress.  
One Switchman in Every Four Killed During Year of 1916  
BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The Switchmen's Union of North America asks approximately \$15.75 per day more pay, the amount varying according to service. Government statistics show the switchmen are in the most hazardous of railroad jobs are used to support the union demand. One switchman of every four was killed in 1916, more than the war casualty rate for American soldiers in France.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

## CHICAGO I. L. D. TO WELCOME TRUMBULL ON FRIDAY, MARCH 5

Workers are urged to reserve March 5 so they can hear and welcome Walter Trumbull at the International Labor Defense rally at the North Side Turner Hall. The other speakers are: Professor Robert Morse Lovett, Ralph Chaplin and Max Shachtman.

## PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION

All working class organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting meeting on March 19 as the International Labor Defense, Chicago local, is arranging a Paris Commune pageant and drama. Moving pictures of labor defense in the United States and in Europe will be shown. Bishop William Montgomery Brown is to be one of the speakers.

nothing in the shape of an organization, but is putting up a bluff thru the paper and a few unthinking workers make him look like the leader of a real organization. This challenge from the active Farmer-Laborites in the eight district of Minnesota will be accepted, but not until we have had a convention and swept away the incompetent leadership and made the farmer labor organizations so progressive that anyone with as much progressivism as Senator Borah believes in recognition of Russia. This under the Mahoney Starkey controlled farmer labor organization would mean expulsion. pdg. Farley further contends that Mahoney and Starkey are not the guilty parties but that the blame should be laid to Magnus Johnson, Floyd Olson, Louis Engstrom and others who are members of the committee. We have always been told thru the press by Mahoney that those men were willing to go out and hold meetings, therefore we will believe until it is proven otherwise that he prevented the holding of such meetings as he denied me the right to hold meetings on behalf of the organization, whatever may be the facts with reference to the men mentioned.

The case today in Minnesota is one in which farmers and workers are willing to get into a political organization of their own and the officials of the organization (what there is of it) are doing everything possible to keep them out.

## TOLEDO NEGRO WORKERS HEAR FORT-WHITEMAN

### Many Join A. N. L. C. to Fight Race Bars

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 14.—Lovett Fort-Whiteman, labor organizer, spoke in the Banquet hall of the Labor Temple to a well attended meeting of Negro and white workers. For two hours he dwelt on many important phases of the Negro question and outlined the plan of the American Negro Labor Congress and clearly showed the need of the Labor Congress, pointing out that if the Negro is allowed to remain unorganized, it will be a tremendous detriment to all organized labor.

Whiteman showed the cause of race-riots, lynchings, etc. and held the press of this country, which is controlled by the capitalist class largely responsible for the prejudice existing today.

Soviets Abolish Race Issue.  
He explained the race question in Russia before the revolution of that country, where forty-three languages are spoken and showed that since that vast country has been under the rule of the workers, these problems have faded away.

Whiteman explained the legal and political handicaps of the Negro in this country and the economic cause of their presence in large numbers on this continent. He touched upon many of the state laws which foster race-discrimination.

The speaker pointed out that gatherings such as this would do more good for the breaking of race-prejudice, race-riots and lynchings than any other thing.

Negro Workers Organize.  
Many Negro workers subscribed to the Negro Champion and joined the American Negro Labor Congress.

## One Switchman in Every Four Killed During Year of 1916

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The Switchmen's Union of North America asks approximately \$15.75 per day more pay, the amount varying according to service. Government statistics show the switchmen are in the most hazardous of railroad jobs are used to support the union demand. One switchman of every four was killed in 1916, more than the war casualty rate for American soldiers in France.

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## Workers Must Learn the Lessons of Coolidge's Attack on Bread Trust

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ONE of the methods proposed by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, for fighting the "Food Trust," was the demand for a congressional investigation.

There will be no investigation. But the department of justice is proceeding against the so-called National Food Products Corporation, capitalized at \$200,000,000 and which is said to be "acquiring stock" in a group of the country's largest chain grocery, milk, ice cream and dairy corporations.

The great danger here is that the workers will be told that a victory has been achieved.

The department of Attorney General John Garibaldi Sargent, which is so bashful when it comes to making advances toward the powerful aluminum trust of Secretary of the Treasury "Andy Gump" Mellon, is supposed to be gnashing its teeth at the heels of the "Food Trust."

Reactionary labor officials in common with the little group of petty bourgeois representatives in congress, who do not know that the "trust busting" era has ended, will join in confusing labor as to what is really taking place. They will claim a triumph and the real work of organizing the unorganized in the "food industry" will be shelved.

It is certain that the department of justice attack on the "Food Trust" will not be pushed. It is used now as a campaign issue. When the congressional elections have passed with the autumn leaves in November, then this Don Quixote assault will come to an end.

The value of this fake anti-trust move as a political stunt can well be seen by studying a few facts. Millions are touched by the ramifications of the "food trust." In the suit filed at New York, the department of justice claims that the newly launched corporation is "securing control of many large corporations and chains of stores, including the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, which operates 13,000 chain groceries throughout the country, and the Borden company" (the milk concern). Further claims are:

"Of the 60,000 chain stores now dealing in groceries throughout the United States, about 16,000 are operated by corporations, stock in which has heretofore been acquired by the defendant."

"The number of competing milk companies has so dwindled that a few of these highly organized companies now supply entire cities, such as New York, making millions of people dependent upon them for a vital food product."

Thus the Coolidge-Butler politicians, who now sit pretty in the White House, and plot to strengthen their position in the senate and house of representatives in November, feel that they are knocking at every kitchen door in the land with a welcome message when they attack the food trust. The proposition is no doubt a good "vote getter," if the masses can be fooled again by such fake issues.

It is also pointed out that the "Food Trust" is trying to manipulate its finances without the aid of Wall Street. This is, of course, a real and vital crime. It was, for a long time, the basis of attack by the great bankers against Henry Ford, as a result of which the flivver czar gained considerable popular acclaim and was even hailed as a presidential candidate by "progressives" in spite of his known reactionary views.

Wall Street makes no better use of its government at Washington than to beat rebellious capitalists into line. Hauling the "Bread Trust into court is one way of teaching these monopolists that they must agree to the rules laid down by the big bankers or suffer the consequences. The department of justice is not attacking the billion dollar merger of the Chase National Bank and the Mechanics National Bank, in New York City, which is to be followed by other similar combines.

Labor must be warned against these fake political issues that are raised by clever and designing capitalist politicians. It must not expect too much from these little tilts between the capitalists themselves. It must organize its own power. Organize the unorganized into the labor unions. Move the masses forward into the Labor Party.

## It Was "Black Friday" for the Miners

(Continued from page 1.)  
union and against their being tied to the anthracite trust for a period of five years as stipulated in the Black Friday pact.

Press in Usual Role.  
The capitalist press of the region and every means of propaganda that can be utilized by the bosses is being used to fool the miners into believing they have won something as a result of the disgraceful sell-out. Officers of the union have rushed into print in fulsome praise of the "victory" that has been won. But the miners know that not one of their demands is incorporated in the agreement.

In addition to this propaganda the Scranton papers are carrying flaming headlines featuring James J. Davis, secretary of labor as the moving figure in the settlement in order to pave the way for this labor-baiter member of strike-breaker Coolidge's cabinet to become governor of Pennsylvania at the coming state elections. The "settlement" may be ratified on paper, but the miners will fight and there will be no peace in the region so long as it is in force.

Rank and File Protest.  
In addition to the action taken in the conference here last night countless coal mining camps tonight have adopted resolutions condemning the agreement. Meetings of striking miners in Troop, Wilkesbarre, Plains and Edwardsville listened to representatives of the Progressive Miners' Committee and unanimously endorsed the proposals put forth by the committee. The resolutions call upon all the strikers to stand by their guns and fight for the preservation of their

## JURY CONVICTS EIGHT MINERS; 10-DAY TRIAL

### Argue Motion for New Trial on March 26

(Continued from page 1.)

the United Mine Workers of Illinois out of existence.

In this fight, which culminated with the unsuccessful efforts of the Zeigler miners to force the Bell and Zoller mine officials to permit a correct weight to be given to the miners at the pit head, the local miners found that the officials of the union, instead of coming to the aid of the rank and file, worked hand in hand with the coal operators. The decision of the sub-district officials was given in favor of the operators and against the miners.

The spontaneous strike of resentment which followed was only stopped by the energetic action of the local progressive leaders, with Corbushly at their head. At a meeting of the Zeigler local, which then took place, and at which the sub-district officials were present, the latter attempted to run the gathering with high-handed, autocratic measures which were resented by the rank and file. In a fight which began over a blow given the aged miner Bert Farthing by a member of the ku klux klan, Cobb the sub-district vice-president pulled a blackjack and attempted to beat some of the miners with it.

Klansman Kills Progressive.  
The indignant miners, none of whom was armed, pulled the jack from Cobb's hand and in the scuffle he and a number of others were hurt. From the doorway, Alec Hargis, a shot credited klansman, appeared and shot at Mike Sarovich, a progressive miner, with a .38 automatic. Sarovich fell mortally wounded, and the meeting broke up.

Instead of Hargis being held for the grand jury, the charge of murder was framed up against Frank Corbushly, a brother of the president of the local union, Henry Corbushly, and more than a score of other miners with their president topping the list, and charged with assault with intent to murder Cobb and conspiracy to murder Cobb.

It was on this first charge that the thirteen defendants were just tried at the Benton courthouse after a number of the originally-charged defendant had been released and their number cut down because not even the frame-up charges could have the slightest chance in the world to stick.

In the proceedings of the trial, the defense proved conclusively that the entire charge was nothing but a frame-up against the thirteen miners because they had pursued a progressive policy which boded no particular good for the corrupt union officials and the coal operators who were cheating the men out of their coal weights, or the ku klux klan which had been defeated in its attempts to make the Zeigler local a tool of the hooded order.

The work of the prosecution during the trial was largely confined to ridiculing the defendants because of their foreign extraction and creating the cheapest kind of a nationalist atmosphere. The judge ruled out, time after time, important evidence which the defense wished to introduce in order to prove conclusively that the charges had been framed-up at a private meeting, that Cobb was guilty in having started the riot, and that Hargis was the real slayer of Mike Sarovich.

### Demand New Trial.

Immediately upon the rendering of the verdict the defense appealed for a new trial. The workers of this section of the country are aroused against the verdict given by the farmer jury and are proceeding to intensify the work for the defense of the frame-up victims. The International Labor Defense has already announced that it will continue to place all its resources at the command of the defendants in order to free them from the frame-up.

## Polish Workers Face Unemployment Crisis

WARSAW, Feb. 14.—Poland has a serious unemployment crisis. Government figures which have just been made public give the number out of work at 261,000 skilled and 200,000 unskilled, a total of nearly half a million. The figures are admittedly incomplete. As the overwhelming majority of the population of approximately 29,000,000 are peasants this indicates a widespread industrial depression.



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## IDLE GERMAN PROVE FAILURE OF DAWES PLAN

Social-Democrat Leaders Bargain for Places

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The utter failure of the Dawes plan is shown in the alarming growth in the number of unemployed. So serious is the situation that the reichstag has increased the out-of-work allowance by 30 per cent. The total entirely without work of any kind is officially announced as 2,000,000. Part time workers number 2,500,000.

As many more who receive unemployment doles are looking vainly for jobs in the industrial cities of the country. In addition there are the "white collar" workers whose total brings the proportion of unemployed up to an eighth of the entire population. In other words, one out of every eight persons have no way of making a living. This is a larger percentage than in England.

The distress among the workers places the social-democrats in a difficult situation for they were among the staunchest supporters of the Dawes plan. Instead of organizing the proletariat for the overthrow of the Hindenburg government, as the Communists are, the social-democratic leaders waste their time bargaining for political positions with Luther, the head of the coalition cabinet.

The new finance minister, Dr. Peter Reinhold, is not at all dismayed by the misery among the workers. He is confident that his program, which includes an increase tax on brandy, will enable Germany to survive the crisis. He proposes a 50 per cent cut in the levy on mergers, believing that in this way the trustification of industry and finance will be expedited. His plan, as might be expected, entirely ignores the workers.

## Little Entente Balks at Soviet Recognition

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—The foreign ministers of the Little Entente, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Roumania, meeting at Temesvár, have agreed not to recognize the Soviet Union at this time. Dr. Benes, of Czechoslovakia, objected to the recognition because it would enable the Soviets to establish consulates throughout his country. It is reported that a second conference of the ministers will be held in May.

The Balkan pact, which would unite Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia, was approved and the hope expressed that the two latter nations would take part. This alignment was a product of the Locarno pact and all these negotiations represent the effort to establish a solid European bloc against the Soviet Union.

The foreign ministers, who are each responsible for the very large armies maintained to prevent a labor revolution in their own countries, hypocritically complained of the size of the Russian armed forces and alleged that the Soviets were the bar to general disarmament. Jen Drucua, foreign minister for Roumania, created a sensation by his declaration that as his own government was unable to be overthrown at any moment, the decisions reached would not be binding so far as his country was concerned.

"The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."

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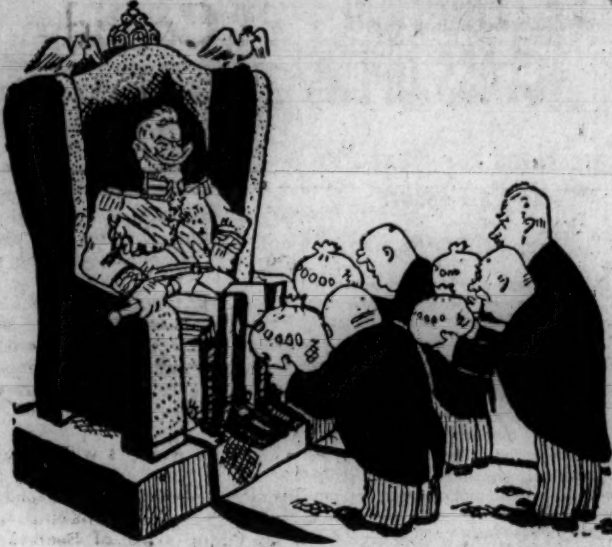
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## Indemnity for the Ex-Kaiser



From the Rote Fahne, official organ of the German Communist Party.  
The "democratic" government of the German "republic," with the aid of the socialists, is indemnifying the ex-kaiser, returning to him "his" property which has temporarily been taken away from him by the revolution. The once Russian czar received his just deserts from the revolution, but the Communists are in power there. The Communists are not in power in Germany.

## "REWARDING FRIENDS, PUNISHING ENEMIES" POLICY AIDS THE UNION-HATING BOSSES; FORM LABOR PARTY!

By ARNE SWABECK.

By official endorsement the Chicago Federation of Labor has now placed itself in support of the Tribune-Crowe-Small candidate for the coming republican party primaries for United States senator from Illinois. It is a strange combination indeed.

The Tribune, the special mouthpiece of the big industrial corporations, edited by James Patton, the wheat gambler and McCormick, the king of the harvester trust, the one Chicago daily which is the most outspoken against labor; constantly vilifying and slandering the unions and the publicity agent of the notorious "citizens' committee." The State's Attorney Robert Crowe, who in company with Dudley Taylor takes upon himself to raid union headquarters, arrest union officials and union pickets, put them through third degree methods and use the power of his office to attempt to destroy the unions. Len Small, the governor of Illinois convicted for a million dollar graft from public funds while holding the office of state treasurer, now presiding at the "steal" works in Springfield. The special candidate of this combination has obtained the official endorsement of the Chicago central labor body.

Candidate of Union Smashers.  
While politics may make strange bedfellows what other results could be expected from a policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" so ardently sponsored by the present trade union officials.

What is the difference between McKinley and Frank L. Smith, the two contending candidates in the coming republican party primaries? Both are members of the same party, controlled by the same labor-hating, strike-breaking and union-smashing corporations. Both are pledged to uphold the same platform and serve the same interests which are the mainstay of the exploitation and suppression of labor. To appear "good" or "bad" on minor issues at certain times does not change their hide or alter their fundamental policies. They are both tools of the republican party and of the capitalist system.

When the Chicago Federation of Labor still supported the modest efforts made toward independent political action by the workers many delegates would loudly proclaim their disgust with any attempt to make it a tail end to the two old capitalist parties and declare their adherence to the building of a labor party. Yet the federation has now by its last official action completely reverted to the old time worst political policy of the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy. This despite the many bitter experiences of so-called good capitalist politicians placed in office and continuing to use the government as an instrument of oppression of the workers.

Reward "Good" Men.  
For instance, in 1922, the Chicago Labor Committee on Injunctions, created by Sam Gompers, made endorsements of a number of so-called "good" judges on the two old capitalist tickets, some of whom were elected and have since succeeded in establishing a black injunction record for themselves. The women's eight-hour bill has been constantly sabotaged by the so-called friends of labor in the Illinois state legislature. And surely none of them can be depended upon to oppose the proposed state constabulary bill whenever the big corporations get ready to use pressure to put it thru.

At the last republican party nomination convention Len Small heading the Illinois delegation helped to put over the strike-breaker Coolidge and "Hell'n Maria" Dawes. When Samuel Gompers appeared asking for consideration for a labor's bill of particulars to be inserted in the party's platform he was given a cold shoulder. Labor's demands, of course, were ignored. The republican party L. Smith, the state chairman of the republican party, despite any labor endorsement will remain loyal to his has no intention whatever to deviate from its distinct line of maintenance.

## LABOR UNIONS UNIT OF POWER UNDER SOVIETS

Central Labor Bodies Decide Issues

By ESTHER LOWELL  
(Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—(FP)—"The central labor union, is the unit of power in Soviet Russia like the bank is in the United States," says Scott Nearing, member teachers union and Federated Press correspondent who has returned from an extended trip thru Europe to lecture in this country. "If you want anything done, you go to the central labor union about it."

7,250,000 Workers Organized.  
Seven and a quarter million workers in Russia belong to trade unions, a gain of nearly a million last year. Nearing states that about 95% of all Russian industrial workers are union members and are second only to the cooperatives in being the largest organized group. The unions have more power because they are aggressive organizations. The unions have a large culture fund to carry on educational and social work among their members. These feature particularly impressed the German trade union delegation whose report on Russia Nearing brought over.

"The basic law of the land is the labor code," asserts Nearing, "just as the property code is in the United States and other capitalist countries. It's as bad to work a man over eight hours in Soviet Russia as it is to steal or otherwise violate the property code here. You have to understand, as the British trade union delegation stresses in its report, that the working class is the ruling class in Russia before you can interpret what is going on there. Outside of Moscow and Leningrad in the smaller communities where the N. E. P. has little influence, the workers are almost 100% in control."

Protect Workers' Health.  
"Complete free health service is provided in Russia like fire protection here. You notify the proper authorities—turn in the alarm—when you are ill and need attention. Nurseries are provided as a matter of course for working mothers' children. There is a cooperative restaurant in every factory where wholesome nourishing food is supplied the workers." Cooperatives handled about 45% of all sales in Russia last year.

The contrast between Russian workers and Polish, German, Latvian, in fact almost all other European workers as to material well-being is obvious, Nearing notes. Russian workers are wearing whole warm well-made boots and other clothes whereas workers in other countries are clad in well-worn, shabby or ragged garments and shoes. Russian workers get enough good food to eat while other European workers are on slim and poor rations. The apparent apathy of the mass of German workers is due to their undernourishment, their hunger, Nearing says.

Europe's Workers Starving.  
In the spirit of the workers, the contrast between Russia and other countries is even more marked. "Everywhere I talked to in Russia believes that they're going ahead—and you can see constructive activities on all sides. They're hopeful. Coming out of Russia into Germany is like coming from a bright spring day into a dark cellar." In Spain and Italy and Balkan countries the labor movement has been forced underground. Thousands of workers are in prisons in these countries for trade union activities, besides those in for political opposition. "Primo de Rivera is nearly as bad as Mussolini. The military dictatorship is everywhere evident in Spain. Each train has its military guards, armed."

For World Trade Union Unity.  
Among militant European workers the demand for world trade union unity is growing insistent, Nearing found. Unity papers are being started in Belgium and Germany and soon in Holland, France and Scandinavian countries. The pioneer English paper Trade Union Unity has many British trade union officials constantly contributing articles in support of its aim—world trade union unity.

## Airplanes Will Spray Weevil Infested Areas

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The agriculture department will give \$250,000 for experiments with airplanes to devise efficient means of spraying poisons on large areas of boll weevil infested cotton in the South, under the Randall bill, referred to the senate appropriations committee today. Senator Randall declared airplanes apparently offered the main hope of keeping down the ravages of the weevil. These cause an annual loss to cotton planters of tens of millions of dollars. "Efficient types of planes, which can thoroughly spray arsenical and other types of poisons over large areas are what we need," said Randall.

Order a bundle of The DAILY WORKER for every meeting of your union.

## Squeezing Out the Nepman



Direct trade between the state industries and the co-operatives in Soviet Russia is urged by the chief of the state industries, Comrade Djerjinsky (shown at the left) and the chief of the co-operatives, Comrade Khinsuk (shown at the right). The nepman, the middleman and profiteers will be squeezed out by this plan.

## JEWISH COLONIZATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA PROCEEDS MORE RAPIDLY THAN IN ZIONIST-RUN PALESTINE

By WILLIAM KRUSE

(Special Moscow Correspondent of The Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 14.—Jewish colonization, after 40 years of Zionist effort and eight years of Balfour's "freedom," shows very poor results in Palestine as compared with the similar movement in Soviet Russia. The Zionist organization reported to the high commissioner representing the league of nations (according to information published in Moscow), that of the 84,000 Jews in Palestine in 1922, 15,000 or 18%, were engaged in agriculture. During the last year about 10,000 dessiatins of new land were taken up by Jewish farmers, making 75,000 in all under Jewish ownership.

Colonists Increase.  
In Soviet Russia, on the other hand, during the last year alone, 5,468 families of new colonists were settled upon 84,850 dessiatins of new land opened to them. While the expenses of buying land and colonizing in Palestine came to 270 roubles per dessiatin, in Russia the expenses were only 35 roubles per dessiatin. The settlement by districts was as follows:

	Dessiatins	No. Families new land
Ukraine	3,362	45,867
White Russia	900	10,000
Gomel Gubernia	296	2,411
Circassia	910	26,552
	5,468	84,860

Half Funds from America.  
Somewhat more than half of the money required for this work came from the American Jewish colonization organ, to be exact, 1,600,000 rubles out of a total of 2,810,000. It is interesting to note that 100,000 contributed by the government came from funds raised thru the sale of

## Your Union Meeting

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
80	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
84	Butch and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
898	Butchers, Hebrew, 3429 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Is. Ave.
17742	Cleaners & Dyers, 115 S. Ashland Ave.
1307	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester St.
1307	Carpenters, 1828 Sherman Ave.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
80	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
401	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C. 1438 W. 18th St.
419	Carpenters, C. 1457 Cuyaboun Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers Executive Board, 168 W. Washington St., 7:30 P. M.
713	Electricians, 19 S. Thrope St.
394	Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 P. M.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
168	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
186	Firemen and Engineers, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 8:30 P. M. Last meeting 7:30 P. M.
331	Firemen and Engineers, 64th and Ashland Ave.
690	Firemen and Engineers, Madison and Sacramento.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
78	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark St.
265	Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
419	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d St.
723	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
823	Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
101	Painters, 2316 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 205 E. 115th St.
273	Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
2064	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
51	Shoemaker Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
51	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington St.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 2 P. M.
772	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

## SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 3640 W. North Avenue.  
Secretary.

## BIMBA CASE IS SECOND SCOPES TRIAL IN U.S.

I. L. D. to Push Case to Highest Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BROCKTON, Feb. 14.—The arrest of Anthony Bimba, associate editor of the Communist daily Labor, under the 229 year old blasphemy law is creating a sensation around Massachusetts. The newspapers have been carrying the story of the arrest and of his trials and mass meetings that he has addressed in streamer headlines on the front page with stenographic reports of his speeches.

Visitors from different parts of the country are flocking in to listen to a case that far surpasses that of the Scopes case in importance. The judge has issued his warning that he knows this case will attract nationwide attention and visitors will come from different parts of the country to listen to the trial he will not make the same concessions to the visitors that were made in Dayton, Tenn.

Newspaper Reporters Flock to Trial.  
Newspaper reporters from the big eastern and middle western dailies with their army of photographers were in and around the court room to gather material for their stories so that readers from far distant points might be able to read of how the trial is progressing.

The action of the Lithuanian nationalists and the clericals in framing up Bimba has caused many of the more progressive Lithuanian workers to line up with the International Labor Defense and other working class organizations that are fighting this case.

The American Lithuanian Workers Literature Association, the Workmen's Circle No. 175, the Mothers' League of New England, The Lincoln Club, formed by a number of Lithuanian citizens are behind the Workers (Communist) Party and the International Labor Defense to push this case thru.

Police Hard-up.  
In an interview Irving Hoffman, representing the International Labor Defense and who successfully defended a number of the striking Checker taxi-cab drivers, declared:  
"The court officials and police of Brockton must be hard put, in order to hang something on my client, when they dig up a corpse that has been buried for 229 years."

"The law is undoubtedly on the statute books, but it is my personal opinion that we have advanced some since the day this statute was invoked. We will fight this case to a finish."

When Stanley Smith, the vice-president of the Lithuanian National Hall Association, in which the talk for which Bimba was arrested was held, was interviewed he declared:

Dirty Frame-up.  
"It is all a dirty frame-up. Unless the Eudaco witnesses perjure themselves, the court cannot find our speaker guilty. Eudaco is the last man in the world who should talk about religion. The only thing he is interested in is getting control of the governing board of the Lithuanian National Hall."  
Bimba's trial will be held February 24 and is being handled by the International Labor Defense.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

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Organization  
Meetings

## Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs  
Resolutions

## Some Problems in Connection With Party Reorganization

By WM. J. WHITE.

THE city of New York is now completely reorganized on the basis of shop and street nuclei. Yet we can not say that reorganization has been completed. Reorganization is not merely the mechanical assignment of the members to the nuclei after even a thorough registration and classification. It involves a complete change of the methods of work because the center of activity has thereby been transferred from the street to the shop. It means that new forces must be developed to carry on activity, that have heretofore belonged to the passive elements in our party. It means that comrades must be trained for activity that has heretofore been carried on at all. These problems must be solved before the new units will function and become life organs of the party.

**Attendance at the Nuclei Meetings.**  
The attendance at the shop and street nuclei meetings is about 60 per cent of those registered. Since other comrades fail to attend from one meeting to another the number attending every other meeting and those attending regularly number about 70 per cent. This number is much higher than the attendance at all territorial branch meetings in the city in the past. In the past with the exception of the meeting preceding the election of delegates to the convention the total attendance was never more than 1,000 while now the attendance at the shop and street nuclei meetings, and at sub-section meetings is well over 1,500. The attendance at the meetings however must be increased for now when the units are so small the absence of one comrade in a nucleus of 3 means that the work of the nucleus is retarded. We must educate our members to the understanding that every party member must attend meetings of the party units and carry out all the work assigned to him. We must however study the reasons for the failure of many of our comrades to attend the meetings. The reasons can be classified as follows:

1. Those who do not care for the party, are not Communists and who, because of the reorganization, will drop out of the party if they are pressed to be active.
2. Those who are not yet clear of what the reorganization is all about, and are continuing as before their inactivity. This class must be treated with patience and education.
3. Those comrades who because of their activity in the union, in the fraction and other workers' organizations find it impossible to attend the nuclei meetings on the days

called. Some of them find it impossible to attend at all. This class is particularly a problem in the New York district where almost every comrade in the I. L. G. W. U. and the Furriers' Union is engaged in administration work directly of the union, where the left wing is in control, or must indirectly carry on administration work in order to overcome the sabotage of the right wing machine in the union. A solution of this problem is very difficult but we will have to find some way in which these comrades can function in the party units.

**Activation of the Nuclei.**

BUT where the nucleus has a good attendance the problem is not solved. The activation of the shop and street nuclei is the real problem. The greatest difficulty here is that many of the comrades who are the functionaries of their nuclei have never carried on any responsible work in the party. In the old branch there were always from five to ten comrades in a branch of 100 that carried on the current work of the branch and the remaining members were called upon to vote approval or disapproval from time to time. Under such conditions the initiative of the membership could not develop. In all we are not exaggerating if we say that no more than 200 comrades carried on any work at all in the old branches, directly. Today when we have organized about 250 to 300 shop and street nuclei, the officers alone in these units number 750. In addition there are 33 sub-sections with an executive committee of seven in each one of them. This means another 200 comrades. In all there are therefore close to 1,000 comrades who are the nuclei and sub-section functionaries.

It is therefore clear that in order that the units shall function well but the low political level of the membership and therefore of these new functionaries is a hindrance in the development of the nuclei. Together with the training of the functionaries for their different tasks we must also instruct them in the fundamentals of Leninism and acquaint them with the policies of the party. Even these comrades who have had experience in

the capacity of functionaries in the old branch are incapable of properly attending to their work because the center is now not the street but the shop. The sale of literature in the shops, the methods of carrying on propaganda, in the shops, the coordination of the work of the nucleus, division of labor so that every member is drawn into the work of the party, all these problems are the order of the day.

**How We Are Training Our Functionaries.**

THE shop nucleus training course to which every nucleus must send one member preferably the organizer, is the method we adopted to instruct our members in the nuclei in the fundamentals of Leninism and the principles of Leninist Organization. The comrades who take this course are obligated to discuss in their nuclei the subject matter that they have learned in the course. The class meets once every two weeks. The week when there is no school the comrades in the nucleus discuss under the leadership of the comrades attending the class the subject matter presented in the class the previous week. In this manner we hope, to raise the political level of the entire membership. One class has already been organized and has a very good attendance. Other classes are being organized.

2. The agitprop directors of the nuclei are called together from time to time and instructed in their work. The first conference was already held and all the agitprop directors were given a bulletin covering the duties of the agitprop director. During the week all of the nuclei were instructed to have discussions on Lenin and the American working class. In the sub-sections the discussion has already taken place. A conference of speakers was held, the outline discussed, and at the conference the organization secretary assigned the speakers to the different sub-sections. We therefore, had a uniform discussion in all of the sub-sections on Lenin and the American working class.

3. The section organizers call together the organizers of the nuclei in their section, receive reports from them and instruct them how to carry on their work.

4. Every sub-section executive committee will have assigned to it by the district committee a comrade who will work with the executive and instruct them how to carry on the work. The sub-section executive is the most important body that we must train, as they are directly responsible for the conduct and development of the work of the nuclei in their sub-section.

5. Every sub-section executive must have at least once every month an enlarged executive meeting. The enlarged executive of the sub-section is made up of the executive (seven members) and the organizers of all the shop and street nuclei in the sub-section.

## The Party and the Steel Worker

By JACK STACHEL.

Within the past few months the party in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania has been making headway among the organized and unorganized workers in the building of Communist shop nuclei in the steel mills. In this they are doing a very necessary and important work for the bolshevization of our party. We are now able to use these nuclei to carry on our work within the mills and draw more workers to see the necessity for their taking part in the everyday struggles.

So merely philosophize about the workers' condition is not enough. We must enter into his every struggle. Where is that struggle going on but in the mill, the mine, and the factory where the wage slaves are congregated, congested and exploited by the bosses?

Our nuclei are now meeting in the homes or in the halls of the workers and there discussing how best to get in touch with the discontented worker and translate his discontent into organized action. As an example there is a state cessock bill to be fought against in the state of Ohio this fall. This bill is vital to the worker. He must be made to seek just what it means to him and his family. Must be made to see the slimy hand of the boss pulling the strings upon the members of the state senate or the house of representatives. Our nuclei are working hard and stirring up the workers and helping to bring about mass meetings to take up and discuss the best way to get the workers out and get them into the fight against this bill.

**Discrimination Against Colored Workers.**

Another example: there are thousands of colored workers in the two valleys some twenty-five thousand in the aggregate. Our nuclei are carrying on a continued fight to show these workers that they must organize if they are to make their escape from wage slavery. We are explaining the reason for the segregation of their people into certain districts; that their children are discriminated against in the schools. We are pointing out to them the cause of "Jim Crowism," lynchings and the many things these workers suffer from, such as long hours in their work and that they only get the dirtiest work at the lowest pay, and all this because they are not organized as they

should be. We are urging them to organize into the American Negro Labor Congress, to become readers of the Negro Champion, and listen to the speakers of their race who have their real interests at heart. This is all discussed and our plans laid out in the meetings of our nuclei.

**Fight on Every Day Issues.**

Another question which has been taken up by our nuclei in the steel mills is the recent cuts in the price per ton, which has stirred up the steel workers and made them susceptible to our propaganda. Our nuclei have taken up the question of putting out shop bulletins and spreading within the mills the questions of organizing the unorganized, the condition of the wages and the necessity of building up the organization in order that we may meet the onslaught of the bosses in their drive for the "open shop." Our study of the work of the nuclei has shown us in no uncertain light that it is in the places where the workers are employed that our work must be done. We are now using our nuclei to drive our roots into the mills, for it is in the mills where we can get our information on the shop and mill conditions. Whether the colored worker is reacting to the discrimination against his race, whether the foreign born is reacting against the legislation for registration and finger printing, and the police having supervision over his movements, for it is in the mill that we meet him and talk with him, right on the job. In our shop bulletin we will take up and discuss all these problems of the workers, and we will then show the workers that our party does not consist at all times of talk but that we are a party of action, of deeds and not only do we voice the theory of our Communism, but that we are practical men who are ready to act in the mill mine and factory.

The party nuclei are the cogs of our machine and it is meshing us up with the machine of the working class in the mills. Delegations to Russia, for a labor party, based upon the unions of the workers. These are some of the issues nuclei push and agitate for and they thus win sympathy, and gradually bring under our influence greater masses of our fellow workers in the places where we work, and we thus make of them recruiting grounds for our party.

The shop nucleus is one of the greatest weapons yet devised by our party to carry on our work among the masses of workers.

CHICAGO STUDY  
CLASSES MAKE  
A GOOD STARTEnrollment Still Open  
for New Students

The second term of the Chicago Workers' School began last Monday with a good attendance at most classes. H. M. Wicks is continuing the class in Capital, Volume One, formerly conducted by Earl Browder. This meets on Monday nights. The group studying worker correspondence is working along constructively. It is under the leadership of J. Louis Engdahl and meets at The DAILY WORKER office. Tuesday night three classes started, with teachers as designated: English, Gertrude Welsh; National and Colonial Problems, Manuel Gomez; and Elements of Communism, James H. Dolson. Enrollment is still open in all three. The class in Elements of Communism is conducted by the question-and-answer method, with mimeographed outlines of the work supplied to the students. The English class meets on Tuesday and Thursday evenings in the Workmen's Circle Hall, 2644 LeMoine St. Enrollments are coming in for a class in English on the south side. It started it will meet probably at 3116 South Halsted St. and if enough join, the group will be divided into two parts, one for those needing elementary instruction and the other for the advanced. A practical method is used which trains the ability to read the English working class press, to speak English, and to write it correctly. Those desiring to join should send in their application immediately, together with a dollar for the class fee, to the Workers' School, Wm. Simons, secretary, 19 S. Lincoln St.

The class in American Social and Labor History, one of the most essential for those active or who desire to become active in the working class movement of America, will hold its next session on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, at 8 p. m., at 19 S. Lincoln St. Enrollments are still going on for this as well as other classes. Send in your name before registration closes.

'TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA'  
SECOND ANNIVERSARY  
CELEBRATION, MARCH 7

Trybuna Robotnicza, the Polish Communist organ, will celebrate its second anniversary by mass meetings all over the country.

In Chicago, a concert and mass meeting will mark the anniversary. The concert will be held at the Shonehofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Aves., Sunday, Mar. 7, at 2 p. m. Besides speakers in English, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian, there will be an excellent musical program.

The Lithuanian Chorus, the Freilicht Singing Society, the Russian Mandolin Orchestra, a Russian dance by Miss Jean Blasak, Comrades Hilda Reed, Elsie Newman and Emma Blechmidt dancing the Tarantella, an Ukrainian mandolinist and a Russian accordionist are among the musical numbers that have been planned for this concert.

All workers are invited to come and participate with the Polish workers in celebrating their victory in keeping alive the Trybuna Robotnicza for two years in spite of many obstacles and also to help them make it one of the strongest weapons in their fight against the master class.

**Women's Day Celebration**  
in Chicago  
**SATURDAY EVE., MARCH 6**  
at  
**NORTHWEST HALL**  
Cor. North and Western Aves.  
(3rd floor.)  
All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that day.

CHICAGO RED REVEL COMMITTEE  
MEETS TONIGHT IN DISTRICT OFFICE

The committee in charge of arrangements for the fourth annual Red Revel masquerade ball meets Monday, Feb. 15, 8 p. m., at the district office, 19 South Lincoln street.  
All shop and street nuclei delegates should make sure to attend as well as all language fraction secretaries or representatives.

HISTORICAL  
MATERIALISM  
CLASS OPENS

## Questions for Next Friday's Lesson

H. M. WICKS

Instructor

The first lesson of the first semester of the class in Historical Materialism with 25 students was conducted as a lecture last Friday evening at 19 South Lincoln, the instructor explaining the manner in which Marx arrived at the conception of Historical Materialism and a warning of some of the narrow, mechanical pitfalls that await one traveling this road.

The second lesson will be conducted on the question and answer system. Two books will be used as texts: Engels' "Feuerbach," and Bukharin's "Historical Materialism." Mimeographed excerpts from a number of other works will be furnished the students during the semester in order to save their buying expensive books.

While studying Historical Materialism, the class will also be required to utilize that method in its practical application to the identical thing it is studying. With "Feuerbach" we learn how Historical Materialism itself arose at the time it did. (This will be supplemented later on by studies from Labriola's "Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History.")

**Avoid Introduction.**  
A word of warning is necessary for the benefit of those students who are not familiar with the history of the English translation of Engels' work "Feuerbach."

Austin Lewis, a lawyer, is the translator and has "modestly" written an introduction in which he states purely personal and unscientific opinions saturated with a discredited syndicalist philosophy. The introduction is utterly worthless, is anti-Marxian and is an insult to the memory of both Engels, the author, and Marx, the founder of the theoretical system of the proletarian revolution. These observations are made so the students will not waste time on Lewis' introduction.

**The Next Lesson.**

1. What, according to the Hegelian philosophy, constitutes that which is real?
2. Explain the economic foundations of the Hegelian philosophy?
3. Explain briefly Hegel's conflict with his own system of philosophy?
4. How did it happen that a reactionary conclusion was reached from a revolutionary method of reasoning?
5. Why is it impossible for a given philosopher to close his system?

Reference:—Page 37 to end of first paragraph of page 49 of "Feuerbach."

6. Is there a purpose in the universe? (Answer this question "yes" or "no.")  
7. Is it proper to state that society is moving toward a certain goal?

8. Is there a difference between the social sciences and the natural sciences? (Explain).

References:—Page 19 to Page 30, Bukharin's "Historical Materialism."

Copy these questions and answer them writing only on one side of the paper.

**John Ballam Speaks Tonight.**  
John J. Ballam will speak for sub-section No. 6 tonight. The subject is "The Workers Party and the Negro." The meeting is to be held at the Freiheit Hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd., at 8 p. m. Sub-section No. 6 is composed of street nucleus No. 20, shop nucleus No. 17, 26 and 27. All members of these nuclei should be present and all others are invited.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

LOS ANGELES PREPARES  
TO GREET TRUMBULL ON  
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14. — Los Angeles workers will greet Walter Trumbull, recently released from the Alcatraz military disciplinary barracks, at proletarian dinner Friday evening, Feb. 19 at 8 o'clock at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave.

The size of the hall limits the number who will be able to attend. Tickets are being sold like hot cakes at 50 cents and the committee declares that its policy will be "first come, first served." Every worker should turn out and greet Trumbull.

CHICAGO RED REVEL COMMITTEE  
MEETS TONIGHT IN DISTRICT OFFICE

The committee in charge of arrangements for the fourth annual Red Revel masquerade ball meets Monday, Feb. 15, 8 p. m., at the district office, 19 South Lincoln street.  
All shop and street nuclei delegates should make sure to attend as well as all language fraction secretaries or representatives.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS  
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## WHY A COMMUNIST YOUTH FRACTION?

A DISCUSSION ARTICLE.

Young Communists Must Write in These Columns the Experiences of Their Fractions, Shop Nuclei, Concentration Groups, Etc. The Exchange of These Experiences Will Help the Practical Work of All Our Units.

Comrade Lazarowitz in his opening article to the discussion on the importance of youth fractions, correctly points out the importance of such, and thus disproves the arguments of some comrades who fail to see the value of having a Communist youth fraction in every union. He also points out that the opinion of these comrades is based on the misconception on the role of the youth fractions; that they mix it with that of the T. U. E. L. groups.

It is important that we young Communists should analyze the mistakes we make, find the basis for them and learn not to repeat them. It is true that some comrades have a wrong conception of the Communist youth fraction and mix it with that of the T. U. E. L. The comrades base their arguments on the uselessness of the fraction, claiming that there are either no special youth problems and demands or, that if there are such, it can well be taken care of by the T. U. E. L.

Both of these contentions are incorrect. There are specific youth problems in the industry and it is necessary to have the young Communist fraction so that they can fight for the inclusion of the demands of the young worker in the programs and activities of the T. U. E. L. The T. U. E. L. is neither the young Communist fraction or the party fraction in the trade unions. It strives to become the broad left wing. Therefore it cannot take the place of the Communist fraction. (See resolution on industrial work, 4th Congress, W. P., based on the letter of the Comintern and Profintern.)

Therefore we can see that as long as there are young workers in industry, the Communist youth fraction must be organized whether the T. U. E. L. exists or not.

The T. U. E. L. surely can and will take up specific youth demands, but when? When such demands are at hand. When they are brought to the attention of the T. U. E. L.? Who are best qualified to do this work? Surely the young Communists. How can it be done in an organized and systematic fashion? Only by organizing the Communist youth fraction.

Some comrades have the opinion that the youth fraction is merely a member getting instrument or on the other hand merely an instrument for increasing our influence in the unions. Both of these and neither of them separated is the correct attitude. In becoming a mass organization we must increase our influence and membership. This can be done only by putting forth specific youth demands against the prevailing economic and political conditions affecting the youth and leading them in the struggle.

—E. M.

## Make the Young Worker a Mass Organ.

By RUFUS P. HEATH.  
When I joined the league last year, the Young Worker was a weekly. It is now fifty per cent dead. Because it is now a semi-monthly. This is a fact, whether we like it or not. It is up to us to look the facts of the case square in the face and act accordingly. We must do something and do it quick or else lose The Young Worker entirely.

We as young Communists, the leaders of the youth movement of this country, cannot afford to lose our press and must not lose it. But instead we must build it up and develop it into a mass class fighting daily organ of the young workers of this country. If we are to be the leaders of the youth movement in this country, we must first have a powerful press, one that is able to mass the workers in protest of tyranny on a moment's notice. The press is our one and best means of communication among the masses. We cannot be satisfied, until we have made the Young Worker a daily.

**How to Build the Young Worker:**  
Hold rescue parties, dances, entertainments, stage plays, buy a bundle and hand them out to your shopmates and ask them to subscribe or renew, subscribe, arrange picnics, buy, support, donate and take up collections.

We owe The DAILY WORKER close to \$3,000. The Young Worker cannot prosper until we have settled this account. A press that is in debt is a financial burden on the shoulders of the membership while, on the other hand a press that is even, is independent and has the opportunity to operate on a paying basis, become prosperous and of a mass character.

Start the build the Young Worker campaign now! Subscribe.

## HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE TRUMBULL-FOURTH YEAR YOUNG WORKER AFFAIR?

A gala affair will be staged by the Young Workers (Communist) League to greet Walter Trumbull on his release from Alcatraz military disciplinary barracks, and to celebrate the fourth birthday of the Young Worker. The affair takes place on Sunday evening, March 7, at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted street, Chicago.

The program will consist:—Well, we better not mention it just yet. Watch these columns for further announcements. All we can say right now is that for originality and revolutionary spirit this affair will be among the best.

**Sign of Lunacy.**  
A visitor to an insane asylum saw a guard in charge of about a hundred inmates who were out for exercise. The visitor inquired of the guard if he was not afraid of being attacked by one of the lunatics.  
"No; I can lick any of them," the guard answered.  
"Yes, but suppose they all attacked you?"  
"No chance of that," said the guard. "Crazy people never organize."—Industrial Pioneer.

You bring the leaders of the world Communist movement to your shop to make your arguments for your—when you bring their articles in The DAILY WORKER to your shop.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

**Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League**



## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13, 1927

### LOCKOUT UNION AUTO SERVICE STATION WORKERS

#### Mechanics Insist on the Right to Organize

By a Worker Correspondent  
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14. — Three large automobile service stations in Pittsburgh locked out all mechanics belonging to the machinists' union. A few months ago the machinists' union started a campaign to organize the auto mechanics, whose conditions were daily becoming worse due to the various speeding-up systems and to wage cuts.

**Nash Fires Union Mechanics.**  
Following the election of officers for this newly formed local, the Nash agency fired the president, financial secretary and treasurer. A representative of the machinists' organization immediately called on Mr. Gray, manager of the Nash agency, to have the three discharged officers reinstated.

He was told by the manager that it was not three, but twenty-four men whom he fired out of twenty-eight the remaining 4 being bosses. He also declared that the Nash agency had the names and addresses of all the members in the local.

This self-imposed "guardian" over the workers claimed his employees had no right to join the union without asking his permission.

**Paige Company Follows Nash Lead.**  
The Paige agency notified its workers to bring in their union books inside a week or they would lose their jobs. Not one of the mechanics turned in their books.

One of the Nash workers secured a job with the Oldsmobile, but when he reported for work he was told to bring in his union book and tear it up in front of the foreman.

**Determined to Keep Union.**  
The locked-out men are fighting for the right to organize, and are determined to keep their organization and build it.

### This Week's Prizes!

Send in a story—make it short, give the facts, and a prize may be yours!

No. 1—First prize will be a new book now on the press: "The Awakening of China," by James H. Dolsen. A beautiful edition of an unusual book.

No. 2—"Bars and Shadows," by Ralph Chaplin, as a second prize of a book of beautiful working class poems written in Fort Leavenworth prison.

No. 3—Makes an attractive third prize: "The Russell-Scott Nearing Debate" on the Soviet form of government.

**Write—Rush—Order a Bundle of the issue in which your story appears!**

### MINERS' LOCAL UNION DENOUNCES SLANDER OF "PROGRESSIVE MINER" BY LEWIS HENCHMAN, FARRINGTON

By a Worker Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—The members of Local Union No. 494, United Mine Workers of America, at their regular meeting protested against the attack made on the Progressive Miner, the official organ of the Progressive Miners' Committee, which was made by Farrington in his official family sheet on Jan. 30.

In the discussion, following the reading of Farrington's letter, miner after miner took the floor and pointed out that they were not going to let Farrington tell them what to read and what not to read. It was shown that even Farrington at one time contributed money to the Progressive Miners' Committee, but that was before Farrington became the henchman of John L. Lewis and a tool of the coal operators. It became necessary for Farrington to change his opinions to suit his own petty political ambitions. It was also pointed out that the Progressive Miners' Committee did not intend to form a dual union, but to build the Mine Workers' Union and to clean up the corruption that is now going on in the Miners' Union.

After the discussion, the following motion was adopted by a unanimous vote: "That this local union instructs its secretary to notify Farrington that we protest against the position and attack that he has taken relative to the 'Progressive Miner,' the official organ of the Progressive Miners' Committee."

### A. C. W. OFFICIALS HELP BOSS FILL SHOP WITH NON-UNION MEN

By a Worker Correspondent

Fifteen back makers of the vest shop on the second floor of Alfred Decker and Cohn, tailoring shop at North and Lawrence, quit work on Friday, Feb. 12, because it was impossible for them to make a living on the low wages they were receiving. Even with working overtime they could not bring their wages higher than \$22 and \$23 a week.

The workers of this department have complained again and again to their shop chairman and to the union business agent about the cuts in wages with every readjustment of which there were a number within a short time. On Friday the workers waited on Kraft, the labor manager. They told him that it was impossible to continue working at such low wages. They asked him to consider giving them a higher price, but he refused to deal with them and told them to take their hats and coats and go.

The vest makers' section of the union disapproved of the men's action and sent the firm's other union men to take their places. But these union workers refused to work at such miserably low wages.

The officials went even further than that. They permitted the boss to distort the clause in the union agreement which gives him the privilege to employ non-union help when the union cannot supply him with the help needed, and now non-union men are working there.

How long will we, the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, put up with such injustices? Isn't it time that we put men in office who will work for our welfare and not for the bosses?

### Workers Must Rally to the Defense of the Zeigler Miners

(Continued from page 1).

ants, must receive the support of every class conscious honest worker in America. Motion for new trial has already been made by the International Labor Defense.

Workers! Smash this conspiracy against the Zeigler miners and the American labor movement! Rally to the support of the International Labor Defense in this trial!

Demand the immediate end to the frame-up methods of the corrupt union officialdom!  
Central Executive Committee,  
Workers (Communist) Party of America.  
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

### CORRESPONDENTS' CLASS MEETS TONIGHT AT 8; TO DISCUSS NEWS STORY

The Chicago Worker Correspondents class meets tonight at 8 p. m. in the editorial room of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. A brief review will be made of the mimeographed instruction papers given each student last week and the class will proceed to the next lesson which will treat of the different types of newspaper writing and stress particularly the most common type, the straight news story. A number of manuscripts will be read for criticism.

The New York class in Workers Correspondents meets tonight at 8 p. m. at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th street.

## The Issues at Stake in Coal War

### The Lewis Surrender.

1. Work to be resumed at once with the same wages provided by the expired contract, which means defeat of miners economic demands.

2. After Jan. 1, 1927, the parties may propose modification in the wage scale in writing, and attempt to agree to the same, but the miners must continue work until 1930, irrespective of failure of the negotiations.

3. Failing to agree, the controversy shall be referred to a board consisting of two members, whose decision shall be final.

4. The miners and operators shall agree to a reciprocal program of cooperation and efficiency.

5. The board of conciliation shall proceed to equitize wages, in accordance with clause 12 of the agreement dated Sept. 19, 1923.

6. Except as modified herein the terms and provisions of the award of the anthracite coal strike commission and subsequent agreements made in modification thereof or supplement thereto, as well as the rulings and decisions of the board of conciliation, are hereby ratified, confirmed, and continued during the term of this contract, ENDING AUGUST 31, 1930.

Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

### Progressive Miners' Plan.

1. No compromise by arbitration or otherwise on the demands of the tri-district convention. One agreement to cover the whole coal mining industry. No government aid to operators.

2. Full recognition of the union, the wage increase demanded and better working conditions. A minimum wage not less than full union scale.

3. The six-hour day and the five-day week, with unemployment relief furnished by the state or federal government, disbursements to be made through the union machinery.

4. Abolition of the conciliation board.

5. Nationalization of the mines with workers' control.

6. A 100% strike by withdrawal of the maintenance men, a national general strike of all coal miners and an alliance with the railroad workers to block scab coal.

### Boston Strike Settled.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—A two weeks' strike against the Commonwealth Clothing Co. conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers brought the company to terms with the union.

### Pinchot-Lewis Plan.

1. Five-year contract.  
2. Men to go to work after contract is signed.  
3. Wages fixed for five years—negotiating on all other demands.  
4. Check-off.  
5. Arbitration limited to raising wages.  
6. No means for avoiding deadlock.

### Union Painters' Art Exhibit Ends Tonight

The Second Annual Decorative Art Exhibition of Painters' Local Union No. 194 at the Gardfield Hall, 10 South California Ave., closes tonight. The exhibition has been divided into seven groups: Painting in oil (landscapes and marine); flower paintings; sketches, designs, ornaments and decorations; decorative furniture; portrait and figure painting in any medium; water colors, cartoons, pen and ink and charcoal drawings; graining and marbling.

Three prizes will be awarded in each group at the exhibition. Among the cartoons are some drawn by Arne Swabeck, organizer of District No. 8, Workers (Communist) Party, giving the capitalist system several solar plexus blows.

### The Operators' Plan.

1. Five-year contract.  
2. Mining to begin at once.  
3. Present wages and other conditions until changed by negotiation or arbitration.  
4. No check-off.  
5. Arbitration of all disputed points without reservation.  
6. Means provided to avoid a deadlock.

### Strikebreaker Police Seek Wages from Boss

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 14.—New Britain police are trying to collect \$323.40 from Reginald Towers for "special protection" of his brickyard during the fall strike of clay workers. Towers claims that it is the city's duty to furnish police protection when he needs it. He refuses to pay for the supernumerary police hired by New Britain to act as private guards for Towers in his effort to break the brick workers' struggle for union conditions.

### Philadelphia Union Demands.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 14.—Dressmakers of Philadelphia in the International Ladies' Garment Workers voted approval of demands for 10 per cent increase in wages, joint board of sanitary control, cash security from contractors to insure enforcement of agreement and unemployment insurance. An intensive organization campaign has been in progress and these demands are the result. A strike will be resorted to if employers do not grant the union agreement.

### Considers Bid from Germany.

GENEVA, Feb. 12.—A special session of the league of nations assembly was called today for March 8 to consider Germany's application for membership.

### The Fight Was Just Starting

(Continue from Page 1.)

short time removed the fear of starvation and left the miners free to conduct the struggle against the coal operators knowing that their families were being taken care of by labor.

THE strikers were developing an ugly mood, the demand for the withdrawal of the maintenance men was becoming general. The three grievance committees had amalgamated their forces, elected a joint secretary, invited the I. W. A. to organize and direct the relief work. They had, with only a few dissenting votes, gone on record against a settlement of the strike on the basis of the agreement now entered into by Lewis.

The joint grievance committee had demanded the withdrawal of the maintenance men, and unanimously went on record for a fight to the finish for the demands of the strikers as formulated at the tri-district convention, amongst which were a 10 per cent increase in wages, \$1.00 per day for the day men, no arbitration.

NEVER were the strikers as solid and as militant as they are at this moment, yet this is the time that Lewis chooses to end the strike, turning victory into defeat. The magnitude of this betrayal probably will not be recognized by the majority of the miners, until they actually feel the effects of the agreement.

Friday, Feb. 12, will go down in labor history ranking with that of the British miners' "Black Friday."

With the rank and file and large sections of officialdom, rallying to the support of the miners, victory was almost assured. The betrayal had to come now, a month from now it could not be done, and it is yet to be seen whether Lewis can get away with it now or not.

If the miners can be fooled into accepting this ruinous agreement, it means that the nearly six months' heroic fight has gone for naught. Six months of terrific struggle, six months of suffering with victory in sight is to be turned into defeat if the miners accept this agreement.

EVERY local in the U. M. W. of A. must protest against this betrayal. In the anthracite districts the delegates to the tri-district convention, in the interest of the miners, in the interest of the union, in the interest of the working class must repudiate this agreement of betrayal. They must demand that the struggle continue until the coal operators yield to all the demands of the miners.

Miners of the anthracite repudiate the Lewis coal operators' agreement.

Fight for the demands as formulated by the tri-district convention.

NO LONG TERM AGREEMENTS.

NO ARBITRATION.

BRING OUT THE MAINTENANCE MEN.

100 PER CENT WILL ASSURE VICTORY.

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE,

J. W. JOHNSTONE, Acting Secretary.

### Open Letter to Anthracite Miners

(Continued from page 1)

entered into the fight with the feeling that the resources and influence of our powerful union would be thrown into the fight.

We went to win. We were determined to end once and forever the attempt of the mine operators to crush our union and enslave us. John L. Lewis in dozens of statements and speeches admitted that the 10% increase was meager and inadequate.

John L. Lewis showed time and time again that the hard coal miners were always even when working, in a state of semi-starvation. John L. Lewis pictured the suffering of the miner; exposed their terrible living conditions; and pointed out the enormous loss of life that takes place annually in the mines.

We, the rank and file miners, were ready to fight to the end—to victory. We put up the longest battle in the history of the anthracite.

We are fighting to save our union and prevent our becoming virtual slaves.

Now, when victory is within our grasp; when the whole labor movement of America is aroused by our struggle; when organized labor is rallying to our support; when tens of thousands of dollars have already been raised to feed our families and remove the spectre of want and free our hands for a fight to the finish; at this moment, in the midst of the battle, John L. Lewis betrays the strike; John L. Lewis sells us out; John L. Lewis surrenders to the enemy.

Anthracite miners! Brothers! We have been betrayed! We cannot as men accept the slave agreement already accepted and proposed to us by John L. Lewis.

As fighting miners we must repudiate the terms of surrender at the tri-district convention. Every delegate that has at heart the interests of our union and our interests as miners and as workingmen will repudiate the five-year contract; the damnable scheme of "wage adjustments"; the bosses' whole rotten agreement that was signed by Lewis!

We must stand by the last demands of the tri-district convention. We must continue the fight for the ten per cent increase.

We must reject all fake arbitration and conciliation boards.

We must demand the check-off in the anthracite.

Down with the slave agreement. Refuse to allow them to hang a five-year contract around your necks.

Do not let them drive us back to the mines at the same slave wages that we struck against six months ago.

Down with the traitorous scheme of "arbitration."

Repudiate the ninety-day clause. We miners must show them how we

can fight. We miners must show them we can win. The whole labor movement will rally to our cause. The eyes of the workers of America are on the delegates at Scranton this Tuesday.

Anthracite miners! All together! Let us fight for the tri-district demands.

Down with the Lewis betrayal! Down with the proposed settlement!

Down with the five-year contract! Down with arbitration!

Anthracite miners! Let us make it a 100% strike! Pull out the maintenance men! Let us stick together and defeat the bosses and their bootlickers who sold us out. Let us answer the betrayal!

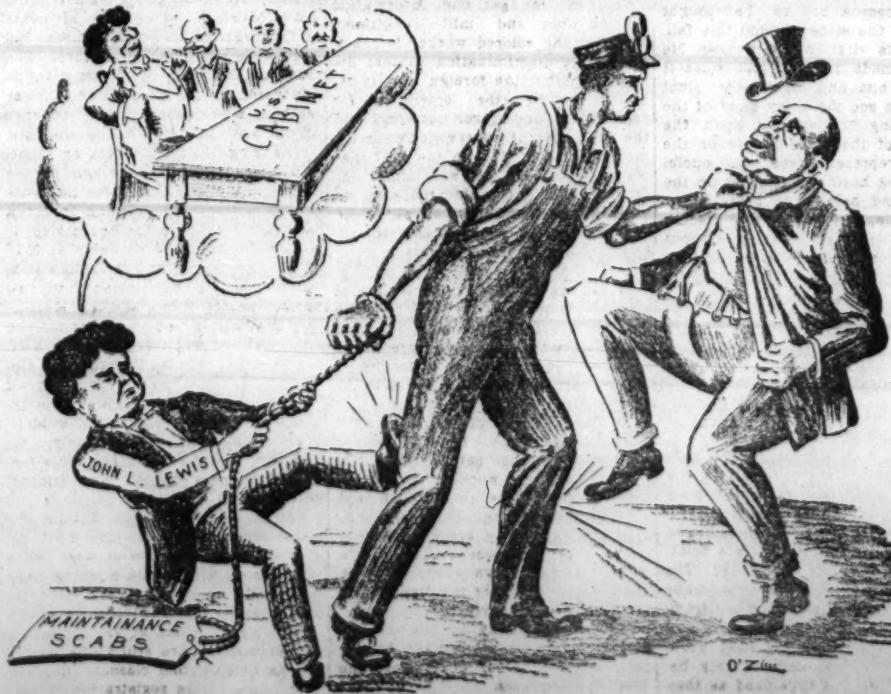
Delegates to the tri-district convention! On Tuesday you vote for the sell-out and slavery or for the tri-district demands, and victory. Do not shackle us to the mine owners for five long years. Do not allow the Lewis machine to make our union—the U. M. W. of A.—a part of the bosses' machinery. Do not make us hang our heads in shame before the labor movement of the whole world.

Vote against the Lewis betrayal.

Vote for victory for the anthracite miners.

Progressive Miners' Committee  
of the U. M. W. of A.

### HOW LEWIS EARNS PROMOTION



### DISTRICT EIGHT CIRCUIT SCHOOL STARTS TONIGHT IN GARY, IND.

Tonight, the District 8 Circuit begins with the class in Gary, Ind., at 205 Eighteenth street; Tuesday the South Bend, Ind., class meets at Hungarian Workers' Hall, 1216 W. Colfax St.; and Thursday the Milwaukee class at Miller Hall, 802 State St. All start at 8 p. m.

The subject matter is the second term of the course in "Elements of Communism." The first lesson will deal with the industrialization of the East and the relations between the working class and the peasantry. The instructor is William Simons, secretary of the Chicago Workers' School, who taught these classes during the main part of the first semester.

### Wipe Your Brow and Rest Yourself

## The Lenin Drive Is Over

But Don't Lay Down Your Tools!

## The Campaign Continues

The Daily Worker is a bigger paper today—and stronger. A better spokesman and a stronger weapon in every struggle of the workers in America.



Thanks to thousands of loyal thinking workers who have contributed their time and energy and their funds to get new subscriptions. (Tomorrow we will tell how well they did.)

### BUT—The Campaign Continues

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## One Lesson of Black Friday

### Lewis Must Go!

Among the rank and file of the miners in the anthracite coal fields the name of the perpetrator of "Black Friday," John L. Lewis is coming to be despised. The act of treachery we Communists warned the strikers against is now a reality. In one respect we were wrong. We underestimated the enormity of the impending betrayal. Knowing the tricks of labor fakers as we do we still had to learn from John L. Lewis the depths of infamy to which such creatures are capable of sinking.

At the conclusion of a strike lasting 165 days which unquestionably depleted what little reserve funds the miners may have had on hand and placed them in debt to the merchants of the strike region, the miners not only have not gained anything, but are more completely at the mercy of avaricious coal barons than ever before. Lewis, himself, admitted the 10% increase demanded was inadequate, yet he made no determined fight for it. There is one more chance the miners have to repudiate Lewis and that is next Tuesday when the tri-district convention is to meet to "ratify" the results of last Friday (Black Friday) in Philadelphia. This entails a terrific struggle against the well-entrenched Lewis machine in the anthracite which is supported by thugs, gangsters and gunmen who will try to bludgeon the hastily called local unions into sending them to Scranton to conclude the betrayal. Lewis has already expressed full confidence in the outcome by announcing to the capitalist press that the convention ratification is "a mere matter of form." In other words the alleged representatives of the miners are mere automatons who will do the bidding of Lewis.

After Tuesday the official machine of the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite trust hope to have the miners so tied that they will be forced to exist in chains and silence for the next five years. Everyone informed regarding the vitality of the labor movement knows that ere five years have passed the miners will repudiate this monstrous treachery even tho it entails the most bitter struggle.

It is far better to repudiate the shameful pact next Tuesday and continue the strike until the demands are won than to go back to the pits under its terms only to be forced later to strike under conditions that will enable the whole reactionary jackal pack to raise the hue and cry of violation of the agreement—even tho it is a "Black Friday" agreement.

Next Tuesday should be utilized to efface the infamy of Black Friday!

There are hopeful signs that Lewis will be challenged when the tri-district convention is called to order. No sooner had the blow of the Philadelphia betrayal fallen upon the anthracite coal fields than the embattled miners who had faced five and a half months of struggle rallied against the arch-traitor, Lewis. Meetings repudiating the agreement were held in important mining centers in the Scranton-Wilkesbarre region, and these may be able to smash the conspiracy on Tuesday.

Regardless of the outcome Tuesday, one thing is certain and that is that Lewis must go! His stronghold has heretofore been the anthracite. The bituminous miners have no love for him. At the next election the anthracite should rise as one man against the culprit responsible for the Philadelphia pact and kick him into the ranks of the capitalist class that he has served with such utter disregard of those whose dues enable him to exist as a leech upon the labor movement.

Lewis is of service to the ruling class of this country only because of the position he holds at the hands of the labor movement. Remove him from that position and his usefulness ceases.

Let the rank and file speak in such stern condemnation of Lewis that he will never again have an opportunity to sell them out.

## Intrigue Within the League

It is not difficult to understand why there is now loud and irreverent laughter in Europe when the "spirit of Locarno" is mentioned by those statesmen who participated in that imperialistic conference. As a result of Locarno the German nation was expected to enter the league of nations, where it would occupy one of the permanent seats, four of which are now filled by England, France, Italy and Japan. England expects to win Germany as an ally against France, therefore the French government now demands that Poland and Spain also enter in order to occupy permanent seats on the council of the league when Germany enters. These two countries support the Franco-Italian combination that has of late definitely consolidated itself within the league as a challenge to Britain.

While previously all such maneuvers have led to nothing but war we are asked by the league advocates to believe that they mean peace this time.

In the present realignment of forces in Europe the United States is wielding powerful influences upon France, Italy and Poland. In the last analysis Morgan hopes to use these countries as allies in his struggle for world supremacy against Britain. With these friendly (?) nations occupying permanent seats on the league council Morgan will have a better chance to get judges of his own choice on the world court into which his vassals in the senate have just voted this nation.

dict a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

# Some of Borah's Aids in the World Court Fight

By H. M. WICKS.

BORAH, in his fight against United States adherence to the world court, had the support of two democratic senators—James A. Reed of Missouri and Cole Blease of South Carolina. Reed was, next to Borah, the most able opponent of the court and his speeches followed the general political line laid down by the Idaho senator. One not familiar with their political affiliations would conclude that Borah and Reed represented the same party and the republican and democrat pro-courtiers an opposing party.

But Cole Blease, former governor of South Carolina, is unique. No such character has appeared on the senate floor since the days of "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman. He is a typical Ku Kluxer in psychology and believes in the superiority myth of white, nordic, protestant born 100 per cent Americans. In a stupidly stilted speech on January 15, Blease read long and irrelevant quotations from Washington, Jefferson, John Hay, Elihu Root, and Theodore Roosevelt and then, without time or reason, he proceeded to discuss the propriety of Washington women blowing cigarette smoke in the face of the helpless men, while incidentally proclaiming his disbelief in the theory of evolution. Continuing he indulged in a tirade against foreign ministers at Washington who give booze to the young ladies of the capitol city and concluded with a typical southern eulogy of womanhood.

Why should a foreigner have good booze when Southern senators must drink moonshine? And is it not the duty of Southern gentlemen to defend women from everyone—but themselves?

He got his second wind and then proceeded to air his views of anarchists and Communists (which he thinks are identical) and asserted that he was with the secretary of state in the excluding Countess Kariolyi, who is a liberal democrat and not a Communist, from the country.

### States Objections to Court.

BLEASE'S speech of the 16th concluded without anyone knowing what he was talking about and, after a half hour of such "piffle," most of the senators had vanished to the cloak rooms to escape the torture of listening to their distinguished colleague from South Carolina. Blease, in his first speech forgot to state his objections to the court, so on the very day of the voting when debate was limited to an hour for each senator, Blease devoted his hour to elaborating his very profound and learned objections. In the opening of his second speech he turned to the de-

mocratic senators from the South who were defending the interests of the House of Morgan, and with solemn mien shouted:

"I notice that Haiti has a voice in the election of judges. I call the attention of the senators from the South, while they are voting on this reservation, to the fact that they are voting for a court where we are to sit side by side with a full blooded 'nigger,' who has as much right as we have in the election of judges of this court. I ask them if they realize the fact that there may be and very probably will be a representative of Haiti as a judge on this court, so that the Southern senators are voting to throw the destinies of Southern women and Southern men into the lap of a black man?"

Nothing is more terrifying to a Southern senator than the thought of a white woman in a black man's lap, though most of them discreetly refrain from mentioning the attempts of Southern gentlemen to induce black women to sit in white men's laps.

At that point in the speech of Blease, his lone democratic colleague Senator Reed of Missouri, added fuel to the flame by suggesting that Liberia also has a representative in the assembly of the league of nations. At this suggestion Blease then unburdened himself of his fear in regard to Liberia:

"So has Liberia, as my friend from Missouri suggests. Haiti, being a member of the league, while America is not a member of the league, would, in all probability, have more power in one sense than will the American nation. Why is the United States of America to have one judge to sit in this court when a 'nigger' can at any time cast his vote in opposition to that vote and negative it and leave it then to other nations of the world to say whether we shall or shall not do certain things?"

Blease views the world through the spectacles of a Southern burbon. In the idle state of South Carolina from which he hails, Negroes are denied the privilege of voting simply because they are in the majority and can outvote the democrats. By implication he would favor the world court if it were conducted by South Carolina judges.

Though not to be compared to Borah and Reed in eloquence or ability, Cole Blease expressed a psychology identical with that of the middle class elements who support Borah. They all visualize the United States as a poor, foreign nation, being hoodwinked into a clever trap set by enemy nations. Borah's bugaboo is Britain with its seven potential votes, Blease fears Haiti and Li-

beria with their two Negro votes. Borah does not perceive the tremendous international sweep of American imperialism. Blease is not aware of the fact that Haiti is under the domination of American bayonets and that Liberia is the prey of American rubber interests, and that Wall street controls the political life of both countries, hence instead of the representatives of these Negro republics voting against the United States they are counted for this country in Morgan's scheme to use the world court as a weapon in the struggle against England for the imperialist domination of the world. Just as Borah, a true representative of the industrial group of the middle and far west is an advocate of the open shop and opposed to organized labor, so Blease, as the agent of the identical class in the South, despises the Negroes who constitute the working masses of that state.

### Another Borah Supporter.

SENATOR MOSES, of New Hampshire, another notorious advocate of isolation and whose ideal is a nation of servile slaves existing under conditions of universal slavery, is another staunch supporter of the Borah group.

But, in spite of the labor hating records of the Borah group, and the total inability of any of them to understand the real significance of Morgan's move, they did do a good job exposing the warlike nature of the permanent court of international justice and the league of nations.

On the last day of the fight, after the shameful "gag" rule had been imposed upon the senate, Moses presented the following reservation:

"That the adherence of the United States to the statute of the world court is conditioned upon the understanding and agreement that the judgments, decrees and (or) advisory opinions of the court shall not be enforced by war under any name or in any form whatsoever."

Here was a reservation that, if adopted by the court, would make it precisely what the pacifists pretend to desire. In his speech upon the reservation, Moses asserted:

"Thousands of people who have addressed the senators by letter, by telegram or by petition, urging the adherence of the United States to the league of nations' court, have equally stressed the point of their belief that the court is an agency to prevent war."

"I hold, Mr. President, that those senators who expressed those opinions and that those citizens who have addressed us in those terms are wholly misguided. It has been my opinion from the first that if we trace the lineage of the protocol back to its origin in the covenant of the league of nations we shall be sure to find the court as an essential element in the mechanism of the league of nations and that the league of nations is designed as a military alliance and in no sense whatever as a peace machine."

In the course of his speech he quoted the late senator from Pennsylvania, Philander C. Knox, who, in discussing the league in the first senate fight under Wilson, asserted that "The scheme holds out a higher promise—namely, assurance of a future world wide war greater than any which has gone before than any other document in the history of recorded time."

Concluding, Moses emphasized the fact that his reservation was calculated to make the world court an instrument of real peace instead of war. Thus the pro-court senators in the republican-democratic coalition were placed in the position of being forced to vote directly on a question of whether the court should be deprived of its war powers before the United States enters or whether they would enter knowing full well that it is an instrument of war.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, a prospective candidate for president on the democratic ticket and long a valiant flunkie of Wall Street, tried to befog the question by evasiveness, but under the fire of questions was forced to admit that the nations now in the court would never accept such a reservation. When pressed regarding the warlike character of the league and the court he could only say "Unfortunately, the political power of the world has been sustained for thousands of years by the military power."

### Pepper Flounders.

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, one of the Coolidge-Mellon machine, tried to defend the republican side of the pro-Morgan coalition against the reservation and, in a speech notable for its weakness and confusion, stated that it would be absurd for the United States to try to dictate to other nations whether they should or should not go to war with each other. In his defense of the court he was forced to take an isolationist position. He was only clear upon one thing and that was that the court would never accept such reservations. Jim Reed, of Missouri, placed Pepper in an exceedingly embarrassing position by reminding him that if the court was based upon moral force and "public opinion" the other nations could easily pledge their governments not to go to war to enforce a judgment of the court.

Senator King of Utah, tried to rescue Pepper by suggesting a reply under the guise of asking a question, but he also got tangled up and concluded by asking whether Pepper thought the United States ought to bind a nation against recording in

force against another nation, after a decree has been entered in its favor. While Pepper was trying to regain his composure, Reed shot this query at him:

"Mr. President, if the senator will pardon me, the senator's position is this: That if we have a court and we agree to submit our disputes to it, and do submit them and the court's decision is not obeyed, then war will result anyway, if the nations feel like going to war?"

Pepper flabbergasted, blurted out: "THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT I SAID!"

### The End of the Fight.

THE "gag" rule limited debate to one hour for each speaker and with the pro-court senators being pilloried as agents of Morgan and hypocrites who talked peace while preparing for war, but few speeches were made before Borah again took the floor. In his argument, replying to the Wisconsin administration senator, Lenroot, he suggested that the Moses reservation might result in securing an amendment to the covenant of the league of nations to the effect that it could not employ force for the purpose of executing a judgment of the court. Lenroot interrupted with the question: "Does the senator from Idaho think that they would make that amendment?"

Borah replied: "They would do it, Mr. President, unless they regard the covenant of

the league of nations as a military alliance. If they regard the covenant of the league of nations as an instrument of peace I have no doubt they would accept it; but if they regard it as a military alliance, founded upon force, capable of exerting its judgments only by force, of course, they would not accept it, and that would be the best reason in the world why we should stay out."

The Moses reservation was put to a vote and was defeated by the usual coalition with the exception of Senator Watson of Indiana and McKinley of Illinois, who are up for re-election this fall and who were permitted by the reservation to cast their votes for the reservation in order to enhance their chances in the election in the hope that Coolidge may be able to retain their support in the next congress.

Within an hour and a half after the reservation was voted down the Swanson resolution, known as "Senate Resolution No. 5" was adopted.

As soon as the nations allied with the court accept the five meaningless resolutions accompanying the Swanson resolution, the United States will be a part of the world court wherein it will strive to use the political and military force of the league and the court to extend the economic power of the House of Morgan.

Next Article—Communist Tasks in Relation to World Court.

## THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS ISSUES AN APPEAL TO THE COMRADES IN LENINGRAD

(International Press Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 28.—(By Mail).—After adopting the resolution upon the report of the Russian Communist Party delegation to the C. I., the party congress decided against 36 votes of the Leningrad comrades, for an appeal to the Leningrad party organization and in consequence of the continual struggle against the decisions of the party congress by the Leningrad Pravda to undertake alterations in its editorial staff.

The appeal of the party congress to all members of the Leningrad party organization, said amongst other things the following:

"The party congress draws the attention of the Leningrad organization to the incorrect actions of the Leningrad delegation in the party congress. A co-speech to the report of the central committee was made and a special declaration dangerous to the unity of the party with the signature of Kamenev was published in the Leningrad Pravda."

"The Leningrad district party conference recorded its competence in the central committee and instructed its delegation to vote also in this spirit. The Leningrad conference stressed the necessity for party unity. The Leningrad party delegation, however, voted against the whole party congress and opposed itself to the congress. All Leningrad workers and Communists declared from the beginning the necessity of keeping in step with the whole party, however, the Leningrad Pravda began a campaign against the decisions of the party congress, that is to say a campaign for the destruction of party unity. The Leningrad district party committee prohibited the meeting of the Viborg district organization to demonstrate their solidarity with the party congress. This injured the elementary rights of the party democracy."

### Rykov Replies to Zinoviev

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 28.—

(By Mail).—Before the adoption of the appeal of the Russian Communist Party congress to the Leningrad organization already reported, Zinoviev spoke in the name of the Leningrad delegation and declared that the declaration of Kamenev before the voting upon the political resolution was not an ultimatum, but had contained only proposals for alterations. The rejecting of the proposal of the Leningrad delegation to form a committee for working thru the political resolution, was in contradiction with party usage. With regard to the accusations that the Viborg district organizations had been prohibited by the Leningrad party leadership to take up an attitude for the decisions of the party congress, the truth was that the Leningrad party leadership which had sent its leading comrades to the party congress, did not wish that the discussion upon the decisions of the party congress should be begun in Leningrad in their absence. By voting against the political resolution, the Leningrad comrades had in no way created any danger of a split. In the history of the party there are dozens of cases where strong minorities have voted against the decision of the party congress, nevertheless these decisions had become law for all party members.

The decisions of the fourteenth party congress are just as strong for us as for all other party members. The Leningrad comrades are just as much interested in the party unity as all other party comrades.

In a short reply to Zinoviev, Rykov stressed upon the basis of quotations from the declaration of Kamenev that

the tone of this declaration was that of an ultimatum. This declaration made a unanimous adoption of the resolution depend definitely upon an acceptance of the proposals of the Leningrad comrades for alteration. It was a question therefore not a mutual working thru the draft of the resolution, but of a demand for the adoption of the Leningrad proposals for alterations. The majority has never refused to work thru all questions with the minority. The party history contains no party congress where the opposition has had an unlimited possibility of presenting its standpoint. The sixty opposition speakers spoke more than all the other six hundred. Zinoviev has declared that he stands upon the basis of party unity and party discipline, nevertheless his attitude and the attitude of the Leningrad delegation proves the contrary. After the acceptance of the basic decisions of the party congress the Leningrad Pravda continued its daily campaign against these decisions and attempted to undermine them. It is difficult to reconcile this with Zinoviev's statement upon the binding nature of party decisions for all party members. The significance of the appeal to the Leningrad organization is in the fact that it attempts immediately to put an end to all breaches of discipline and to create a complete guarantee for a real party unity. (Stormy Applause.)

The roll-call upon the speech of Zinoviev, upon the activity of the Russian Communist Party delegation in the executive committee of the Communist International as demanded by the Leningrad delegation, was unanimous with the exception of 104 abstentions.

## An Exquisite Southerner



Supports Borah Because He Is Afraid Negroes Will Sit on World Court and Decide Fate of Elegant Ladies and Chivalrous Gentlemen from South Carolina.

## Court Has no Right to Tell Union Who Shall Become Member

WASHINGTON—(FP)—No federal court has jurisdiction to compel the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to restore to membership a man whom it has expelled. That is the meaning of the federal supreme court ordering the appellate court to dismiss the suit of D. J. Burke against Monumental Division No. 2, Baltimore. B. of L. E. to force Burke's restoration to its rolls.

Burke was expelled because he assisted the Pennsylvania on which he was employed, in trying to prevent enforcement of the Adamson 8-hour law in 1917.

## Garment Bosses for Open-Shop and More Pay for Boss Judges

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Resolutions recommending the open shop "as the only solution of strike troubles," and favoring salary increases for federal judges featured the closing session of the National Association of Merchant Tailors, held in St. Louis. Speakers declared that the merchant tailoring industry is particularly free from "labor union domination."

### Teachers Want Wage Increase.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 14.—Salem teachers have been turned down on their third application for wage increases. The school board refused them \$300 per year more.